

SPECIFICATIONS	
2	<p>Cochlear Implant</p> <p>A cochlear implant is a small, complex electronic device that can help to provide a sense of sound to a person who is profoundly deaf or severely hard-of-hearing. The implant consists of an external portion that sits behind the ear and a second portion that is surgically placed under the skin. SmartSound® iQ 2 with SCAN 2.</p>
1	<p>FM/Assistive Listening Device</p> <p>An assistive listening device amplifies sound. The system is comprised of a microphone and a transmitter, worn by the speaker, and a receiver and coupling device, worn by the listener, that transmits sound to the listener's ear or hearing aid. FM is the abbreviation for Frequency Modulation. Frequency Modulation is a wireless transmission method used to transmit the sound. Personal FM systems act as a means of reducing the speaker to listener distance, thus improving the signal-to-noise ratio. In effect, they act as though the speaker's mouth is within inches of the listener's ear. There are five general types of assistive listening devices: audio induction (also called a hearing) loop, FM system, infrared system, personal amplified system and Bluetooth systems. The right device can depend on hearing loss and where you need communication access.</p>
3	<p>Hearing Aids</p> <p>All hearing aids use the same basic parts to carry sounds from the environment into your ear and make them louder. Most hearing aids are digital, and all are powered with a traditional hearing aid battery or a rechargeable battery. Healthcare providers categorize hearing aids into five types: behind-the-ear (BTE), in-the-ear (ITE), receiver-in-the-ear (RITE), in-the-canal (ITC) and CROS/BiCROS.</p>
4	<p>Loop System</p> <p>A loop system is an aid to the hearing aid, it is not a replacement. Having a loop system installed enables you hearing aid to better pick up on the sounds you want to be picking up – the TV, the radio, the phone, while cutting out the background noise.</p>

